

Knowland Didn't Check War Quote

By JOSEPH CLARK

Sen. William F. Knowland, yesterday, like the N. Y. Daily News last week, has failed to come up with any proof when confronted by the Daily Worker with evidence that

Dulles Bars a United, Neutral Germany

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Secretary of State John Foster Dulles has with President Eisenhower's approval rejected neutrality for Germany, it was revealed today. The Soviet Union had proposed a united Germany pledged not to join any alliance directed against any of the powers.

Dulles disclosed he relayed his view last Friday to West German ambassador Heinz L. Krekler.

The West German envoy had asked Dulles the night before whether Eisenhower's press conference statements last week meant that the U. S. favored neutrality for Germany.

Dulles said at a news conference today that Eisenhower had authorized him to tell the West Germans that the President's statements should not be interpreted

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the "inevitable war" quotation they attributed to Soviet leader Dmitry Manuisky was a phony.

In his speech to the Conference of Mayors at the Waldorf-Astoria last Friday, Knowland, GOP Senate leader, tried to prove that we can't have peaceful negotiations with the Soviet Union. To bolster his argument against the Big Four meeting Knowland read the same Manuisky "quotation" which the Library of Congress said does not exist in its collection of Manuisky's writings and speeches.

Knowland has been using this phony quote up and down the country to show we can't have peace with the Russians. It was inserted in the Congressional Record of May 17 from a speech by Knowland in Cleveland.

So we called Sen. Knowland at his office Monday and spoke to his administrative secretary, James Gleason.

We asked Gleason if the Senator knew that the Congressional Library had stated it could not find this quotation in the works of Manuisky. Gleason replied that this does not surprise him because the quotation is from "a

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Jury Urged to Ignore Fear in Denver Case

By ADAM LAPIN

DENVER, May 24.—William Bryans III, a conservative corporation lawyer, mounted the lectern in federal court here today and appealed to the jury in the Smith Act case to "ignore the voices outside the courtroom" and acquit the seven defendants.

Bryans urged the jury to ignore "the voice of fear, the voice of hate, the voice of innuendo" and "the false prophets who ask you to join the witchhunt."

A long-time Republican and counsel for such concerns as Public Service Corporation of Colorado, Bryans opened the final arguments for the defense by asserting he was "never more confident of victory than today" of winning his case.

This, he said, was because the prosecution had presented "a miserable case" and because he has confidence in the "courage and integrity" of the jury.

Bryans declared the government "rests on paid informers." Taking apart the evidence of John Lautner as typical, Bryans said his

testimony was marked by "evasiveness" and "quibbling."

There was hushed and respectful silence in the courtroom as Bryans, portly, dignified, a leader of the Denver Bar, led off for which is the most remarkable battery of attorneys in any Smith Act case to date.

Each of 12 defense attorneys is scheduled to speak before Judge Jean Breitenstein delivers his final instructions to the jury. Of these 11 are court-appointed, chosen from the most glittering names of Denver corporation law firms. The 12th is Mrs. Mary Kaufman, New York civil liberties lawyer, representing Mrs. Anna Correa Barry. The unusual defense team helped give on this Smith Act case different atmosphere relatively free of hysteria or provocative newspaper headlines.

The conservative lawyers have defended their Communist clients with vigor on the ground that they have done nothing not protected by the First Amendment to the Constitution.

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Southern Wage Lobby Gets Congress Brushoff

By ERIK BERT

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The 184 members of the AFL and CIO from 12 southern states who have been lobbying here yesterday and today for the \$1.25 minimum wage and for extended coverage have been given a routine of pleasantries, double talk, and empty assurances on Capitol Hill.

Most of the Representatives and Senators they have seen have been "receptive" and favored a "reasonable" increase in the minimum wage, but would not say what they meant by "reasonable."

The Democratic leadership in Congress, the delegates learned, is ready to slash the \$1.25 minimum, which labor has demanded, to \$1 or only 10 cents above what the Eisenhower Administration offered.

Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex), Senate majority leader, while piously assuring the Texas delegates that \$1.25 would be all right,

said that \$1 would probably be the final figure.

Rep. Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House, told the Texas delegates there was "not much change" for more than \$1.

J. W. Holder, executive secretary of the North Carolina CIO council, told a press conference yesterday that Graham Barden, chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, refused to commit himself on a minimum figure and, as Holder said, "didn't actually say anything."

Rep. Bruce Alger (R-Tex) complained to the Texas delegation about the salaries received by the "big labor bosses." When D. Roy Harrington, executive secretary of the Texas CIO and a member of the Oil Workers Union, told Alger that the salary of Jack Knight, Oil Workers' president, was the same as was Alger's had been before

Congress raised its own salaries by 50 percent. Alger shut up on that subject.

Mrs. Mary B. Cameron of Cameron, S. C., national representative of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union in the Carolinas, reported at the press conference that Sen. Strom Thurmond (D-SC) refused to cite a minimum he would favor. Several weeks ago, Mrs. Cameron said, he had told her he favored 94 cents. She said he could not figure out how he arrived at that figure.

Mrs. Louise Hines, president of Local 226 of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Local 226, Americus, Ga., reported that many manufacturers whose shops are organized favor the \$1 minimum because they are being undercut in the market by unorganized manufacturers paying far less.

Rep. Harold D. Cooley, chair-

man of the House Agriculture Committee, who has lauded labor to the skies for helping to win the 90 percent farm parity bill in the House, refused to commit himself on a minimum wage figure. Holder, state CIO secretary, said 95,000 workers are now making less than 75 cents an hour in North Carolina, in industries not covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Harrington of the Texas CIO, said that in his state workers are getting as low as 22 to 45 cents an hour in industries not covered by the Federal Minimum Wage Act. This was revealed, he said, at recent state hearings, where employers opposed the setting of a 60-cent state minimum in Texas.

Mrs. Hines said that in Georgia salesladies are being paid \$18 a week for six days from 8 in the morning to 6 at night. They have Wednesday afternoon off, she noted.

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Some Cities Cancel Vaccine Shots Over Eisenhower Snafu

WASHINGTON, May 24.—While a bitter dispute apparently was raging behind the scenes here on manufacture and testing standards for anti-polio vaccine, three cities in the nation announced they were suspending inoculation until the 40-day snafu was cleared up.

These were Milwaukee; Brockton, Mass., and Alameda, California. Brockton authorities announced they were returning the vaccine assigned to them.

Meanwhile, it was learned that a representative of the National Committee on Rural Schools is going South to check on possible discrimination against Negro children in administering the vaccine. Chairman Ben McEaurin of the committee said that the National Administration's program leaves the inoculations in the hands of the states, and leaves no safeguards for Negro children in the Southern states.

In this city, the Public Health Service called together the country's six vaccine producers and various polio experts, including Dr. Jonas Salk, to discuss adoption of new standards of manufacture and testing.

The conference followed continuing indications that vaccine

BULLETIN

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Government reported today there is "strong presumptive evidence" that Salk vaccine produced by Cutter Laboratories, caused polio in 56 children inoculated with it.

produced in the Cutter Laboratories in California had resulted in some polio on the part of recipients or members of their immediate families. One 32-year-old father of two children in Idaho who had received inoculations died of polio yesterday.

Another conference, secret in nature, gathered together officials of the National Foundation of Infantile Paralysis, the American Medical Association and the Asso-

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'FREE ENTERPRISE' DEBACLE

An Editorial

In one short month, the nation's rejoicing over the discovery of a great boon to mankind has been transformed into frustration, confusion and some tragedy.

The cause of this transformation does not lie with Dr. Salk's anti-polio vaccine. It lies with the "free enterprise," give-away policies of the Eisenhower Administration. These policies have now reached their ultimate logic in the barter of the safety of America's children, and peace of mind of their parents, for the profits of private drug companies.

The vast job of producing and administering the vaccine to 50,000,000 American children was blithely left to six big drug manufacturers, notoriously concerned with profits first; and to the many hundreds of local government units, who have been unable to handle the situation in the absence of strong, effective centralized control.

At this stage, the chaos in the program is such that the entire process must be drastically and immediately altered. It is not enough to talk about "stand-by" federal controls, as called for in various Democratic and other bills in Congress.

The entire problem of producing, testing and administering the vaccine needs to be taken over by a single federal agency, comprised of top scientists and administrators, without regard to politics and with full power to commandeer the facilities of the licensed drug companies.

The lives of the nation's children are involved, and the troubled hearts and minds of their parents. The indignation, anger and frustrations of the people should be turned to demanding this of the Administration.

State NAACP Parley Hits Pastor's Murder

State leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have called on the group's 43 New York branches to protest the killing of Rev. George W. Lee, a leader of the right-to-vote movement, in Belzoni, Miss. The action was taken at the NAACP state conference held at the

weekend, the Daily Worker learned yesterday.

In addition to the call for protest, the state conference contributed funds to support the fight of Mississippi Negroes against the terror campaign of the Klan-like White Citizens Councils directed at all militant Negroes. The group also asked U. S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell to conduct a thorough investigation to determine the identity of those guilty of Rev. Lee's death.

KILLED BY 3 MEN

According to eyewitnesses, Rev. Lee was killed on May 7 by three men who drove beside the car in which the minister was riding alone and blasted his face and neck three times. Authorities at the time claimed Rev. Lee's death was due to the crash, which occurred after the shooting.

Rev. Lee's death came a few days after he had refused orders by the White Citizens Council of Humphreys County to remove his name from the voters' list.

Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, who spoke last Sunday in Belzoni to a mass meeting of Belzoni Negroes, said on his return to New York:

"Despite the wanton murder of Rev. Lee, the economic pressures of the White Citizens Council, and other forms of intimidation, (Continued on Page 2)

Eden Opposes Ike's Time Limit On Big 4 Meet

BIRMINGHAM, England, May 24.—Prime Minister Eden disagreed last night with President Eisenhower, who favors keeping the projected Big Four top-level conference brief.

Sir Anthony said if he represents Britain he will want "ample time for thorough discussions."

The Soviet newspaper "Pravda" had said last Saturday that it would be impossible to accomplish anything in the three-day limit suggested by President Eisenhower.

Discussing "Pravda's" comment on the place and duration of the "summit" conference, Sir Anthony told an election rally here: "For our part we have no rigid ideas on these points. But I do want to have ample time at the meeting."

"It is not unreasonable," Eden added, "for the Russian government to express their views, as they have done, through the medium of 'Pravda,' about the place and duration of the conference."

As the British voters go to the polls this Thursday the contest between the Conservative and Labor Party leadership has revolved about which will better serve in reestablishing British friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and China.

The Bevan wing of the Labor Party campaigned strongly against remilitarization of Germany and

banning H-bombs. However failure of the right wing Labor leaders to adopt this stand produced a certain amount of apathy which is expected to favor the Conservatives.

The Communist Party has put up candidates for 17 districts and has campaigned for a defeat of the Tory government.

SOVIET RADIO SAYS EDEN VICTORY MAY HURT BIG 4 MEET

LONDON, May 24.—A Moscow radio commentator said tonight that the Soviet Union "welcomes" the idea of top-level four-power talks, but fears that if the Conservatives win the British elections they might "scuttle" the conference.

The broadcast added that the U.S. agreed to the Big Four meeting to help Prime Minister Anthony Eden in the elections.

"The question of top-level talks has come up on the eve of the elections. Will it not recede into the past immediately after the elections?" the Soviet commentator asked.

Presbyterians Urge Ban on Atom Weapons

LOS ANGELES, May 24.—Abolition of the atom and hydrogen bombs and all other weapons of mass destruction and "drastic reduction" of all other armaments was demanded at the weekend by the 167th general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.

Nine hundred voting delegates in their resolution backed a similar appeal adopted by the World Council of Churches in Evanston, Ill., last August.

The resolution called for "prohibition of all weapons of mass destruction, including atomic

and hydrogen bombs, with provision for international inspection and control such as would safeguard the security of all nations, together with drastic reduction of all other armaments."

Delegates also called for "the certain assurance that no country will engage in or support aggressive or subversive acts in other countries."

This language was directed as much at the U.S. government's openly proclaimed support for subversive movements in other countries as at any such alleged actions by other nations.

"We believe," the delegates affirmed, "that a sound international order is possible only to the extent that peace, justice, freedom and truth are assured."

"We are convinced that peace will be gravely endangered so long as the armaments race continues and so long as any nation seeks to extend its power by the threat or use of military force."

The resolution was introduced after remarks by Dr. Sam McCrea Cavert, New York, executive secretary of the World Council of Churches.

STATE NAACP

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Negro leaders in Mississippi are not running for cover."

Wilkins said Sunday's mass meeting, in which Negro leaders were outspoken in the demands for arrest and conviction of Rev. Lee's slayers, proved "that Negroes in the South are not as easily intimidated now as they have been in some sections in past years."

The NAACP, prior to the Sunday meeting, had demanded conference with the Department of Justice to consider the entire situation confronting Negro citizens in Mississippi.

So far the FBI has only analyzed the pellets taken from Rev. Lee's body and found them to resemble number three buckshot. A Belzoni coroner's jury found the Rev. Lee's death was due to asphyxiation and a wound for which it would not assign a cause. Sheriff I. J. Sheldon, of Humphreys County, whose seat is Belzoni, has questioned a member of Negroes and has said he believes Negroes did it.

Moscow Warns on Italian Bases For U.S. Troops

LONDON, May 24.—Radio Moscow today criticized plans to shift United States troops from Austria to bases on the Italian peninsula.

The broadcast, "monitored in London," quoted an editorial in Pravda, that "according to press reports the U. S. A. intends, on withdrawing its troops from Austria, to transfer them to Italy and to establish a bridgehead in Northern Italy."

"There can be no doubt that such a measure would increase the danger of Italy's involvement in military adventures fraught with grave consequences," the broadcast said.

VACCINE

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creation of State and Territorial Health Officers. It was apparent there were sharp conflicts. The Public Health Service had indicated a much tougher testing program, involving the examination of perhaps 40 times as many samples as previously.

The manufacturers and the experts, including apparently Dr. Salk, figured this was excessive, and maintained it would cripple the program. They maintained the Public Health Service was going "way overboard."

Basil O'Connor, director of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, declared that, except for the Cutter vaccine, all others were safer than the vaccine used in the field tests last year. He demanded the government release the results of its examination of the Cutter vaccine.

Dr. Salk and U. S. Surgeon General Leonard A. Scheele of the Public Health Service appeared to be at odds. Dr. Salk was cut out of the conference called by Dr. Scheele yesterday. The reason given was that he had an engagement elsewhere. Dr. Salk denied this was the reason, and merely said "Dr. Scheele knows why," when asked why he had not attended.

Dr. Scheele declared through the day that an announcement would be forthcoming soon which would clear up at least one phase of the mess. The announcement was still coming when the Daily Worker went to press.

Senate Party Vote Sustains Veto of Postal Pay Hike

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Senate today upheld by a close party-line vote President Eisenhower's veto of a bill which would have given 500,000 postal workers an average of 8.8 percent pay increase.

The rollcall vote was 54 for overriding the veto and 39 against. This was 8 votes less than the necessary two thirds.

Baptists Voting

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 24.—A resolution endorsing negotiation between the U.S. and China for a cease-fire in the Formosa Strait was offered today to the annual American Baptist convention. Approval was expected.

KNOWLAND

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composition by a member of the School." At this school, according to Knowland, Manuisky was supposed to have said in 1930:

"War to the hilt between Communism and Capitalism is inevitable. Today, of course, we are not strong enough to attack. Our years . . .

"So we shall begin by launching the most spectacular peace movement on record . . . As soon as their (the capitalists) guard is down, we shall smash them with our clenched fists."

Bear in mind that the GOP leader's premise that we can't have peace with the Russians is based on this quotation.

So we asked Knowland's assistant: "Has the Senator checked the authenticity of the quotation? Does he know that the Congressional Library has no record of this statement in Manuisky's works?"

Gleason replied again it was a "composition" by someone at the school. As we revealed last week, the "composer" was the FBI stoop-pigeon Joseph Kornfeder, who receives pay for writing such compositions. So we asked Gleason if Knowland had checked whether the "composition" of the quotation was a stenographic report of what Manuisky allegedly said?

Gleason said he did not know if Knowland had checked but he would inquire of the Senator and won't we please call back the following day.

We called yesterday and Gleason said he had referred our query to Knowland. The statement Knowland had for the Daily Worker was:

"This information was received from a participant in the school."

We asked: "But did the Senator check the quotations?" Gleason replied: "That statement was all that Sen. Knowland authorized."

We asked if Gleason had told the Senator that the Congressional Library, the N. Y. Public Library and all other official sources do not have the "quotation" in the works of Manuisky. The Senator's assistant said he had given the Senator a summary of what this reporter had said. But all the Senator would say was that "this information was received from a participant in the school."

Again we pressed Gleason, that since the Senator bases his foreign phony quotation isn't it reasonable to ask the Senator to check that quotation? Gleason repeated that this was all the Senator would have to say about it.

We also pointed out that the State Department's compilation of "Communist quotations" which it uses for propaganda does not have this Manuisky quotation. This was reported by Henry J. Dubster, chief of the general reference and bibliography division, Library of Congress.

Gleason's answer to that was that if the State Dept. told him this was a forgery the Senator would stop using it. Till then evidently, the Senator will use a quotation as phony as a \$9 bill all to prove that you can't have peace with the Russians.

Mme. Sun Yat-Sen Hits Jenner's Hounding of U. S. Journalists

Madam Sun Yat-sen (Soong Ching-ling) wrote a letter to the magazine, the "Nation" commenting on the persecution of J. W. Powell, former editor of the China Monthly Review in Shanghai. Her letter follows:

I see from press reports that at a recent U. S. Senate Committee hearing concerned with Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Powell, respected American journalists long associated with the China Monthly Review in Shanghai, Senator Jenner saw fit to mention my name. He made a blanket insinuation that Americans associated with me or my work over the years, of whom there were many, were somehow traitors to their country—and this compels me to make a comment.

Everyone familiar with China knows of the organizations I had the privilege of leading at various times—the China Defense League, China Welfare Fund and China Welfare Institute. They made it possible for friends from all over the world to join in medical and other services to the Chinese people in critical periods of our history, when China was subjected to Japanese invasion, civil war aggravated by foreign intervention, famine and economic ruin. This work because of the spirit in which it was always conducted, was also a symbol of friendship between the peoples based on the right of each to build its own destiny.

During the Anti-Japanese War, the sponsors of our China Defense League included Americans of every point of view, from Paul Robeson to Clare Boothe Luce, as well as such international figures as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The organization with which we then had most contact in the U. S. was headed by Mrs. Anna Roosevelt, mother of the late President.

Afterwards, some of the Americans who then helped our work began to think that they could dictate to China the government she ought to live under, so our ways parted. Others dropped away



MME. SUN YAT-SEN

because of the pressure they were subjected to in the United States. Some who continued to act on their conviction that the Chinese and American peoples could and should live in peace, on the basis of mutual respect, and who spoke up against any encroachment, were subjected to what can only be described as vicious persecution.

The case of the Powells, whose American magazine published in China for 30 years espoused such ideas and who did not fear to bring them forward among their own countrymen upon their return, will be recognized everywhere as an outstanding instance of such persecution. Mr. Powell is being threatened with "treason" charges, his wife has been caused to lose her job by public baiting, and even their infant children have been dragged in.

Senators Jenner and Welker and

other inquisitors in the case are apparently pursuing the wider purpose of presenting as "traitors" all who speak up for peaceful understanding among peoples pursuing differing political and economic paths.

Are we to think that the only Americans their government regards as patriotic are those whose interest in our country is confined to scouting for war and the subversion of institutions we have established after a century of struggle, and which we have found by practice to suit us very well? If so, the situation in America is a very bad one for world peace. I for one, and I know this to be true of the vast majority of our countrymen, do not believe that reasonable and liberty-loving Americans share such a view.

In China, to speak for good relations and peaceful co-existence internationally, the good old principle of "live and let live" is regarded as being as much a part of patriotism as standing up for our inalienable right to arrange affairs in our own territory. We think this is a part of patriotism in all countries.

The Powell case, like others in the U. S., indicates how violent an effort is being made there to deny this axiom of humanity and common sense, so long accepted in all civilized lands, and to substitute for it the concepts against which we and Americans fought together when the Nazis and the Japanese militarists threatened all we hold dear. The vast majority of my countrymen certainly do not believe that the American people will allow their reason and courage to be submerged as those of the Germans and Japanese once were.

CIO Asks Bigger Fund for U.S. Meddling in Labor Overseas

WASHINGTON, May 24 (FP).—The CIO has asked the Senate appropriations committee to give the Labor Department \$185,000 for international labor activities instead of the \$85,000 approved by the House. The department is asking an extra \$100,000 to enable it to increase the present staff of 11 working on world labor affairs to 26. Labor Secretary James Mitchell recently explained some of the confidential overseas activities of the Labor Department off the record to convince the congressmen of its importance to the cold war.

The CIO plea was filed by Victor Reuther, director of the CIO international affairs department. The Labor Department international work is under the direction of Ernest Wilkins, Negro Chicago Republican, who is assistant secretary of labor.

Western Meet By AFL June 29 On Elections

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—Senatorial and Congressional campaign plans for 1956 will head the agenda at a national AFL western states political conference set for Phoenix, Ariz., June 29. James L. McDevitt, national director of Labor's League for Political Education, announces.

McDevitt said the conference was open to all state federation officers, central labor union officers, local union representatives, and international officers. Invitations have already been issued from national LLPE headquarters.

The regional conference will be held in the Laborer's Auditorium. Conference headquarters will be in the Hotel Adams in downtown Phoenix.

McDevitt said that, in addition to considering the 1956 campaign, the conference will review present policies of the national LLPE and consider means of implementing the national program in the western states.

Ex-Sen. Cain Calls Brownell's 'Subversive' List Misleading

KIAMESHA LAKE, N.Y., May 24.—Former U.S. Sen. Harry P. Cain has attacked the Attorney General's list of "subversive" organizations as "a vastly misleading security measure that is spreading distrust, misgiving and suspicion among the American people." He charged that the list

has been "applied as some sort of giant thumb-screw upon teachers and the authors of textbooks."

Cain, a member of the President's Subversive Activities Control Board, made the statement in a panel discussion at the 103d annual convention of District Grand Lodge One, of B'nai B'rith.

The "character and purpose (of the list) was misunderstood by most citizens," said Cain, "because of the increasing national tendency to judge opinions and conduct of the past by standards of today."

Taking part in the discussion were Henry E. Schultz, national chairman of the Anti-Defamation League and a member of the New York City Board of Higher Education, and Benjamin Epstein, a national director of B'nai B'rith.

Cain said the list is being misapplied by states and municipalities to ostracize free citizens.

"No one shall ever convince me that freedom can be destroyed by any power other than its own failure to live in accordance with freedom's own inspiring standards of conduct," he said.



CAIN

DENVER JURY

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Winding up the defense presentation will be William V. Huges, 77-year-old dean of the Denver Bar, one-time intimate of the late President Calvin Coolidge and former Republican National Committee Treasurer.

The government summation was presented by U. S. District Attorney Donald E. Kelley and Thomas Mitchell, special prosecutor sent in from Washington.

They accused the defendants of "nine overt acts," all meetings. They rested most of their case on references to Marxist literature, including exhibit 207, which is the Communist Manifesto.

Kelly and Mitchell will get a final turn at bat after the defense attorneys have concluded.

DULLES ON GERMANY

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as implying U. S. agreement to a neutral role for Western Germany or for all Germany if and when it is unified.

State Department sources said meanwhile that West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer may come to Washington to confer with President Eisenhower.

Harvard University has invited Adenauer to accept an honorary degree June 16.

Adenauer is conferring with his ambassadors to Washington, London and Paris at his Black Forest retreat.

19 Firms Get Half of All Gov't War Orders in 6-Month Period

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Defense Department last night announced the names of 100 companies receiving the largest military contracts under the Eisenhower Administration. From July 1, 1953, to Dec. 31, 1954, the 100 companies received contracts with a net value of \$11,109,100,000.

While General Motors had a net loss in Government contracts beginning with the first full fiscal year of the current Administration, it remained the top military supplier for the period beginning with the Korean war. Since July, 1950, GM contracts have totaled \$6,638,900,000, compared with Boeing, the number two company, which received orders valued at \$5,167,800,000.

The list reflected the Administration's shift to an air-atomic war. It also reflected cancellation of huge orders for the ground forces following the Korean armistice.

The top five companies, receiving \$4,519,100,000 in new orders for the six-month period, were United Aircraft Corp., Douglas Aircraft Co., North American Aviation, Boeing Airplane Co. and Lockheed Aircraft Corp.

The first 19 companies on the list received 50 percent of the orders, all connected with aviation

procurements. They included Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Co., an aircraft carrier builder, and Bethlehem Steel Co.

The 19 companies received about \$8,200,000,000 of the total of \$16,337,200,000 in awards placed with all U. S. business during the six-month period.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 24.—Vincent J. Murphy, secretary-treasurer of the New Jersey Federation of Labor, charged the Eisenhower Administration today with "idle drifting without effective leadership in any sphere of activity."

In his annual report at the Federation's 77th convention, Murphy said a "recent, striking example of the decisiveness of the present administration" concerns the Salk vaccine.

"As soon as its success was announced," Murphy said, "Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, was warned of the probable misuse and black marketing of the vaccine."

Jersey AFL Leader Hits 'Drifting' By Eisenhower Gov't on All Issues

"She refused, as is the general custom among the present cabinet members, to take any action, saying that she could not believe anyone would engage in such activity."

"Yet in less than three weeks, it was publicly revealed that favoritism exists; that many adults had been given the inoculations intended for children."

"It is obvious that controls were needed from the outset, but the do-nothing attitude of the administration prevented the necessary action. This is a typical example."

Murphy also criticized the Justice Department's handling of anti-trust cases, saying nothing has been done to prevent "a wave of business mergers" except for a re-

cent anti-trust action against the Hilton Hotel chain.

Sen. Clifford Case (R-NJ) told the 600 delegates yesterday that he hoped the Taft-Hartley Act could be amended "so that things harmful to the labor movement can be eliminated."

Case welcomed the coming AFL-CIO merger and said that it can do much to strengthen the labor movement in its social and economic results.

Louis P. Marcianite of Trenton, told the 800 delegates that the Federation was asked by AFL president George Meany to urge New Jersey's two U. S. Senators to support the \$1.25 Federal minimum wage.

Dixiecrat in House Blocks School Aid, Pay Floor Bills

By ERIK BERT

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The simmering conflict among the Democrats in Congress on the questions of school construction and the minimum wage broke into the open this morning. Rep. Roy W. Wier (D-Minn) disclosed at the close of the public hearing of

tion. The three absent Democrats were Adam Clayton Powell (NY) who was appearing before a Senate committee at the time; Graham A. Barden (NC) committee chairman, and Phil M. Landrum (Ga) who opposes all Federal aid for school construction.

The meeting was held, Wier said, because it appeared to him that there were not enough votes in the committee to report out an adequate school construction bill. There are 17 Democrats on the committee and 13 Republicans. If that was the case, he felt, the hearings, which have been going on since March, should be concluded so that the committee could set up hearings on the wage and hour amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The Senate has concluded hearings but no action has been taken in the House.

The Democrats present in his office indicated their willingness to go ahead and try to report out a bill, Wier said.

MAIN OBSTACLE

The main obstacle to reporting out a bill is Barden. He has also been accused, with good reason, of attempting to block House action on the \$1.25 minimum wage demand of labor.

Barden initiated the discussion today by reading into the record a press wire story of the meeting that was held in Wier's office. The story, which Wier said was inaccurate in detail, indicated that Barden was "dragging his feet" on the school construction bill.

Barden then charged that some Democrats on the committee are putting up a false front for the school construction bill only because they "don't want labor to think they are dragging their feet."

At an executive session of the committee, following the open hearing today, Barden appointed a subcommittee to prepare a school construction bill. He feels that he can by this device block the pressure of the strong school construction proponents.

In the closed session it was de-

cided to hold hearings on the minimum wage, but no date was set.

Barden said, at the open hearing, that he is opposed to any bill that would involve what he called "Federal interference in the states," or any bill that "goes along on social reform or labor legislation."

NAACP DEMAND

The "social reform" Barden referred to is the demand of the NAACP that Federal school construction funds should be granted only to states which certify that school facilities are "open to all children without regard of race, in conformity with the requirements of the U.S. Supreme Court decisions."

This was presented to the committee last Friday by Clarence M. Mitchell, director of the NAACP's Washington Bureau. Mitchell told the members of the committee who come from states where schools are not segregated that it was "impossible to see" how they could "vote for a bill that would use some of the tax money collected in their states to support racial segregation elsewhere."

Mitchell said that if the Federal Government would withhold "funds from those who would destroy the public school system rather than obey the law, much of the false opposition to integration would melt like a snowflake on a hot stove."

The "labor legislation" to which Barden referred is the demand of the AFL that the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act be applied to Federally assisted school construction. The act provides that the prevailing wage, which usually means the union scale, shall be paid on Federal construction.

The demand for inclusion of the prevailing wage provisions was renewed this morning at the committee hearing by Andrew J. Biemiller, member of the AFL's national legislative committee. Biemiller declared that the Administration school construction bills are inadequate. They were presented to the committee earlier by Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

Washington, D. C. — Fingerprint Capital of the World

WASHINGTON, May 24.—One way or another, the Government has collected a file in just about everyone living in the U.S., among which are FBI dossiers which may cover an individual from the cradle to the grave.

Files on individual citizens are kept by several Federal agencies,

notably the FBI, Internal Revenue Service, Census Bureau, Social Security Administration and the armed forces.

In recent years, national attention has been focused on the FBI's famous "raw files," a collection of confidential folders containing information picked up during loyalty-security investigations

and similar inquiries.

Many government workers are represented here. So are members of "subversive" organizations and others about whom the FBI has received some rumor, complaint, charge or tip.

The FBI has another set of files which is even more bulky. Its identification division has the fingerprints of about 71,000,000 individuals, with about 20,000 new sets being added each working day.

Then there are the 60,000,000 Americans who file income tax returns. The intimate details of their financial affairs are on record with the Internal Revenue Service. Their returns may be

examined, at will, by the Senate Finance Committee or the House Ways and Means Committee. Other Congressional committees and Federal agencies have to ask for permission to look at them, which is usually granted if they have a "legitimate reason." Governors may also inspect Federal returns.

Detroit Cops Tape-Record a Banquet

DETROIT, May 24 (FP).—The U. S. immigration service for possible deportation. The guests did not know that a camera mounted in an apartment across the street was photographing everyone as he left the banquet hall. It was manned by police.

Nor, if one can believe him, does Police Commissioner Edward S. Piggins know that his men are perpetrating such actions on law-abiding citizens as the officers of the Michigan committee. Piggins wrote Grossman that he could not believe any of his force could be guilty of such acts but he would investigate.

To add to the cheap nature of the police stunt, one of the wire-tappers gorged himself free on the banquet fare, for which the guests had paid \$2.50 a plate.

Protesting to Piggins, Grossman noted in a letter that also went to the Mayor and city council.

"Recent disclosures in New York City and elsewhere have revealed that police, as well as private agencies, are engaged in extensive surveillance of the personal affairs of the citizenry by the use of wire-tapping, recording devices, and other means.

"These investigations have revealed that these invasions of privacy have been used for blackmail and other illegal and unconstitutional purposes. Apparently these practices are now being used in Detroit. We believe that the facts in this case warrant a general investigation."

Federal Gov't Expands Bias in Housing, NAACP Tells Senate

WASHINGTON, May 24.—A Senate housing subcommittee was urged last week by a representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to adopt "proper safeguards" in any new housing legislation to insure that "not one penny" of federal money will be spent for racially segregated housing.

Testifying before the housing subcommittee of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, Clarence Mitchell, NAACP Washington bureau director, charged that the Federal government is "expanding housing segregation" through its FMA, VA and slum clearance programs. He labeled the federally-aided housing program "a cruel and disgusting hoax so far as colored citizens of the U. S. are concerned."

"Where new housing is built with the help of the resources of the Veterans Administration, the Federal Housing Agency, and other federal agencies, there is an iron-clad policy of building whole cities for whites only," Mitchell maintained.

He pointed to Levittown in Bucks County, Pa., as "the classic example" of new housing being built with the financial help of the Federal government but available to whites only.

"Those who have new housing to sell or land that is available for development must give assurance to lending institutions and often to local governments that the housing and land will be used for whites only," Mitchell stated.

"There is not a single top federal official in the housing field who does not know this is happening and who does not by action or failure to act help to continue it."

Federal slum clearance programs in Baltimore, Birmingham, Savannah, and other cities, were denounced by Mitchell for "reducing the land space available to colored homeowners and renters . . . without adequate plans to see that persons displaced are rehoused or given an opportunity to return to the area when it is redeveloped."

He attacked over-all policy of racial restriction in housing as "a startling repudiation of all that the traditional supporters of free enterprise are supposed to stand for."

"Can anyone imagine the automobile industry restricting its sales to whites only? Can anyone imagine a man who wants to sell refrigerators ignoring a substantial part of his potential market simply because that market is not white? Yet this is exactly what is happening in the real estate and housing field."

He asked that the following amendment be incorporated in "whatever bill is reported out" by the housing subcommittee:

"The aids and powers made available under the several titles of this Act are not to be conditioned or limited in any way on account of race, religion, or national origin of builders, lenders, renters, buyers or families to be benefited."

2 Mistrial Motions Denied In Denver Smith Act Case

DENVER, May 24.—Judge Jean S. Breitenstein denied two defense motions for a mistrial in the Denver Smith act case. In a two-hour long plea in support of the motions, Robert E. More, one of the 11 prominent court-appointed defense attorneys, dissected the prosecution's case and called upon the court to declare a mistrial, or at least to strike a large part of the testimony from the record before the case goes to the jury.

"It is a technique of government procedure whereby they hammer, hammer and hammer, and don't prove anything," More said, referring to repetitious testimony about books and meetings which was begun by John Lautner, professional Justice Department witness, and was added to by seven other witnesses.

"I suppose I'm partisan," More said, "but I don't like it." The purpose behind the testimony, he said, was only "to condition the jury."

More attacked the admission of testimony by Lautner about the program of the Communist International which Lautner claimed to have studied 25 years ago. More pointed out that the Communist International had been dissolved in 1943. But this, and similar testimony unconnected with the defendants, had been admitted as evidence.

Arguing that the admission of such testimony in other Smith Act trials is no grounds for its admission in Denver, More said "Courts have had to act and to act quickly. They have made rulings and haven't wanted to back up."

The government's theory behind Lautner's testimony amounted to saying, "We must see what they did before to find out what they're going to do," More asserted. "But that isn't the case."

More also renewed an attack on the original indictment which charged the seven defendants with "organizing the Communist Party." Nowhere in the trial proceedings did the prosecution show that any of the defendants participated in the re-constitution of the

Communist Party in 1954. Special Prosecution Thomas Mitchell defended the indictment by pointing to testimony about the recruiting of party members and the "organizing" and "re-organizing" of Communist Party committees and clubs by the defendants. He read a portion of testimony to the effect that the Communist Party in Colorado supported "the organization of the Negro Labor Council," as proof of the "organizing" charge.

"My father, about 70 years ago was one of those who organized the Denver Athletic club," More said. "But I don't think anyone can be called an organizer of the Denver Athletic club because they recruited a few members."

More labeled as "Tinkers to Evers to Chance" the double and triple hearsay admitted as evidence when prosecution witnesses

testified about what persons unconnected with the trial were alleged to have said to them out of the hearing of any of the defendants.

A supporting argument as made by Mrs. Mary Kaufman, of New York, who is representing Anna Correa Bary. She called Lautner's testimony "the shabbiest form of utilization of evidence to convict the defendants on the basis of what a man learned in 1930."

"The government had a plethora of agents in the Communist Party. If the government wants to convict the defendants on what they did, they had ample opportunity to get that," Mrs. Kaufman said.

Since denying the mistrial motions, Judge Breitenstein has spent two days conferring with attorneys about the instructions that are to be given to the jury.

See Congress Hearings Soon On Automation

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The Congressional sub-committee on the Joint Economic Report will soon set dates for full-dress public hearings on automation and the social and economic problems it poses, according to CIO News today.

The CIO had been pressing for an inquiry.

According to the CIO News story, representatives of labor and employers, and specialists and engineers in the field will be asked to give their views on the "extent of personnel readjustments re-

quired, the re-training and transitional employment problems which result, and the effect upon private investment and consumption."

Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.), is chairman of the subcommittee, with Senators O'Mahoney of Wyoming and Arthur Watkins (R-Utah) and Representatives Augustine and Kelley (D-Pa) and Jesse Wolcott (R-Mich) the other members.

Meanwhile, the General Electric Co. opened with much public fanfare its new multi-million dollar plant at Waynesboro, Va., to be the firm's headquarters plant for manufacture of automation equipment. The company announced that already plans are under way for expansion of the new plant in anticipation of a doubling demand for automation equipment by 1961 and a tripling by 1965.

In line with the company's propaganda line circulated earlier this month through its executives in all areas. L. T. Rader, manager of GE's specially control department, said at dedication ceremonies that automation will lead to "more jobs." This was in contrast to the position of the CIO that the new technology displaces workers.

The vast plant with 19,000 square feet of floor space will eventually employ 500 to 600 workers.

Weather Reports Now Include Fallout Data

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Twice daily reports for use in figuring radioactive fallout patterns have become a part of the Weather Bureau's regular service, since May 15, a spokesman said here today.

Workers Don't Go for Stoolie

DENVER, May 15.—William Duran, FBI stoolpigeon now on the witness stand in the Denver Smith Act trial, was expelled from the Communist Party more than a month ago for advocating overthrow of the government by force and violence. This was revealed in court at the close of Duran's direct testimony when a letter informing Duran and his wife Eileen of their expulsion from the party was read into the record.

The letter dated April 4, 1955, stated that Duran and his wife were expelled April 3, as a result of a hearing at their home. Duran refused to appear at the hearing. His wife appeared and again expressed belief in the overthrow of the U. S. government by the use of force and violence," the letter stated.

"By majority vote, the club expelled both William and Eileen Duran from the Communist Party of Colorado," the letter signed by Anna Correa Bary, chairman of the Colorado party, stated.

"This action was taken because of your stated belief in and advocacy of the overthrow of the U. S. government by the use of force and violence, which is directly contrary to the principles and teachings of the Communist Party."

The letter quoted from the Communist Party constitution, which states, "Any member shall be expelled from the party who . . . advocate force and violence . . . or overthrow (of) any or all institutions of American democracy."

CATHOLIC VETS' GROUP ATTACKS RIGHT OF ASSEMBLY

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., May 23.—The State Department of Catholic War Veterans has voted to boycott Manhattan Center, a privately owned rental hall in New York City, charging that its facilities are used by "subversive organizations."

In approving a resolution to "refrain from doing any business" with the center, the veterans organization said the hall (at 34th St. and Eighth Ave.) "seemingly has rescinded its policy of denying use of its facilities to any organization listed by the U. S. attorney general as subversive."

Copies of the resolution were sent to the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Jewish War Veterans and Disabled American Veterans.

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Greyhound Bus Strikers Reject Company's Round-About Offer

CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 24 (FP).—An attempt by the Atlantic Greyhound Corp. to reach a settlement with 725 striking bus drivers, bypassing their union, was roundly scored and rejected by the union negotiating committee.

A letter signed by company president George S. Engle offered the drivers a 15-cent increase over their base rate, part of it to become effective upon resumption of service, and the rest effective Jan. 1, 1946. The union, Division 1493 of the AFL Street Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employees was

given until tomorrow to accept or reject the offer, which was not conveyed to them directly but verbally through an intermediary.

Promptly spurning to bid, "because it is inadequate and because of the way in which it was presented," the union negotiators through their spokesmen president Daniel V. Maroney declared: "Mr. Engle will never settle this disagreement in offers such as this going direct to the drivers. We have an organization and he's not dealing with it, has never dealt with it on a collective bargaining basis."

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A BLOW TO WITCHHUNTING

THE ACTION of the United States Supreme Court in over-throwing the "contempt" sentences obtained by the House un-American Activities Committee is a major victory for the growing movement against McCarthyism and to restore the Bill of Rights.

It was six years ago that the House un-Americans cited Julius Emspak and Thomas Quinn of the Independent United Electrical Workers union and Philip Bart, at that time general manager of this newspaper. The three men were subsequently brought to trial, convicted and sentenced to jail for "improperly" invoking the Fifth Amendment — as if the Bill of Rights can be "improperly" invoked.

Now, six long years later, the High Court has ruled against the House Committee, and against the U. S. Court of Appeals which had upheld the Emspak and Bart convictions and, while ordering a new trial for Quinn, had refused him an acquittal.

The Court's decision is a blow to the McCarthyite attempt of Congressional witch-hunters to force witnesses to become informers or to walk into traps laid to frame them.

While it must remain for lawyers to determine the exact legal significance of the Court's decisions, one aspect is evident. This is that the Court has repudiated the notorious practice of Joe McCarthy and other witch-hunters who insist that anyone invoking the Fifth Amendment must say that his purpose is to keep himself from being "incriminated"—an attempt to fool the public into believing that mere use of the Fifth Amendment means the person is guilty of a "crime."

In fact, the decision of Chief Justice Warren, in declaring that the Fifth Amendment must not be treated as "an historical relic . . . merely to be tolerated," is a rebuff to the McCarthyite campaign about "Fifth Amendment Communists," and to the dismissals of teachers and others on the ground of invoking protection of the Amendment. These people should now be restored to their jobs and honored for upholding the Bill of Rights.

The question arises as to why the Court sat on the case for the past few years and only now handed down a decision which would have been more useful had it come sooner. The answer lies in the fact that the Court has responded in this case to the growing movement to restore the Bill of Rights.

It should be noted too, that the Court ducked passing judgment on two major questions raised in the appeal in these cases: the use of the First Amendment (Free Speech) and the illegality of the Congressional witch-hunts themselves.

While upholding the use of the Fifth Amendment is a victory against the witch-hunters, it is the witch-hunts themselves which must go—along with the Smith Act, McCarran Registration Act and other thought-control laws—as monstrous, fascist-like invasions of the liberties of the people.

THE NEW THREAT

MCCARTHYITE Senator Karl E. Mundt has hailed the enactment of the Catlin law by the Wisconsin legislature. The law bans financial contributions by labor for local and state candidates or parties. Mundt has appealed for a united front of northern Republicans and Dixiecrat Democrats to enact similar legislation on a national scale.

Mundt, jointly with former Congressman, now vice-president Nixon, was one of the earliest sponsors of legislation to outlaw the Communist Party and political action on the left. Now he logically urges the next step—outlawing political action by labor.

Mundt is fearful that the AFL-CIO merger will bring into existence a far stronger political labor influence in the 1956 elections. It will be recalled that President Eisenhower also expressed a similar fear. This explains the active pressure the Republican party's leaders are putting on their adherents in state legislature to press for state bills to outlaw union political action along with the state "right-to-scab" laws.

In Wisconsin, the bill sponsored by Mark Catlin of McCarthy's home town, Appleton, is law. In Michigan, the law was passed in the Senate but killed in the House committee. In Ohio the Republicans are making a strong effort to have it passed.

The plain fact is that a serious move is under way to bar any but big business political action. The object is to minimize labor's influence in the 1956 elections. The labor movement dare not underestimate the meaning of this drive. It should act unitedly, vigorously and quickly!

TWO OF THE 12 objects and principles of the AFL-CIO merger constitution deal with political action. The fifth commits the organization to activity for legislation to safeguard and advance collective bargaining generally. Point 12 says:

"While preserving the independence of the labor movement from political control, to encourage workers to register and vote, to exercise their full rights and responsibilities of citizenship and to perform their rightful part in the political life of the local, state and national communities."

Those provisions represent some progress over the past AFL constitutions. It expresses the objective of a labor-farmer alliance. It declares that political action belongs in the union's life and buries for good the once traditional trade union opposition to political action.

IN THIS CASE, however like on some of the other problems, the measure must be fitted to conditions in 1953, not those of pre-CIO days. The political objectives are set forth as though the labor movement were just a league for good citizenship. There is no perspective.

We are told that the "independence of the labor movement from political control" must be guarded. That is taken to mean that labor must not submit to the domination of either of the two parties or kowtow to their politicians.

But what about independent political action by labor, a principle that has often been proclaimed by AFL and CIO leaders? What about the forms that labor has already developed in political action—the CIO's Political Action Committee and the AFL Labor's League for Political Education? The latter two bodies came into being as steps toward political action on a far wider scope and of a more clearcut independent quality.



TODAY ABROAD

by Joseph Clark

Lippman Discovers Soviet Secret Weapon

LAST WEEK Democratic Senator Stuart Symington said he was "shocked and astonished" that the Soviet Union had shown formation flights of intercontinental jet bombers.

There's a peculiar lame-brain mentality which professes surprise every time a so-called military position of strength is offset. We had the A-bomb. So the Russians had the A-bomb. We had an H-bomb. They had an H-bomb. (Some of our experts said that they had the H-bomb first.) We had intercontinental bombers.

Now Symington says they're ahead of us in this as well as in intercontinental missiles. So what's his solution? That we should make still more bombers, and he attacks the Republicans for not being sufficiently military-minded!

All of which proves what we've argued for years, that the billions spent on war preparations haven't netted us any real strength at all. And the initiative and strength of the Soviet Union in world affairs does not come from their intercontinental bombers any more than it is weakness which impels their peace drives.

ON TUESDAY last week Walter Lippmann sat before his TV set and watched a show which made him very sad. It was the Dulles-Eisenhower Folies. Lippmann wrote (N.Y. Herald-Tribune, May 19):

"It is wishful and indeed highly conceited thinking for us to tell ourselves that we are leading from strength and that our great adversaries are lead-

ing from weakness. For when every allowance has been made for the economic troubles in Russia and China, the fact remains that in reaching out for the support of the masses of mankind who want to disengage themselves from nuclear warfare, the Soviets are by way of acquiring new and very popular strength."

Lippmann has discovered the real Soviet "secret weapon." It's peace! Sorrowfully, Lippmann observes the negative reflex-type of Washington diplomacy which automatically rejects peace moves like the neutralization of Germany.

"If the new policy," Lippmann writes, "of neutrality and disengagement is given a free run, if it is merely denounced with stereotyped phrases, the Soviet Union will be in a position to monopolize and to exploit an enormous wave of popular feeling. This is the desire for escape from nuclear warfare, a longing comparable with the longing in the Asian peoples for freedom from the white man's rule."

Will the SACB now denounce Lippmann as a foreign agent for advocating a policy which responds to the peoples' "desire for escape from nuclear warfare?" That would be paralleling a Soviet view. Under SACB definition that make you a Soviet agent.

Indeed, American Communists have been denounced as "foreign agents" before the McCarran Board because their views on co-existence, on negotiations, on banning nuclear weapons, are supposed to "paral-

World of Labor

by George Morris



A Look Into the AFL-CIO Merger Constitution (4)

It may be debatable if ultimately this expression of greater and more independent political influence by labor will take the form of a new labor-farmer party, or as some in labor think, a "realignment" of forces that might turn the Democratic Party into a "People's party."

The important point is that even many in conservative ranks concede that the trend is in the direction of an independent political force in which labor, in alliance with farm and other sections, would be the backbone. Why shouldn't the constitution set forth this perspective at least in general terms? It would still be milder than the class struggle preamble that the AFL retained (although ignored) in its constitution since its inception.

THE SEVENTH of the principles and objectives is also something new in labor constitutions. It aims:

"To give constructive aid in promoting the cause of peace and freedom in the world and to aid, assist and cooperate with free and democratic labor movements throughout the world."

The recognition that labor must be concerned with the question of peace hence foreign policy, is of tremendous and basic importance.

This section illustrates, however, how words alone in a constitution, may prove meaningless; or they can have diametrically

opposed meanings to different people. In the minds of the men who drew up the constitution, "freedom" means defense of capitalist exploitation and tyranny against the advent of socialism, and "free and democratic" labor abroad describes the unions dominated by Soviet-haters and other reactionary groups. "Constructive" aid in promoting peace is in their mind support of the cold-war line and of underground disruptive cliques in the USSR or the New Democracies with the aim of what they call "liberation" revolts. Under this formulation George Meany justifies his Knowland-like "preventive war" line.

But the same wording in the constitution can also justify a genuine pro-peace policy and a program of collaboration of all unions in the world, including those in the World Federation of Trade Unions that are at least as free as those on Meany's "free union" list.

Nevertheless, the inclusion of a pro-peace section in the constitution is of positive value. It can prove of even greater value as the struggle to give it a true meaning progresses. Under this provision there need be no hesitation to charge Meany with violating the Constitution when he mouths his "preventive war" and "liberation" line.

(To be continued)

lel" those of the Soviet Union.

That grand woman of American labor, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn is in jail, at the age of 66 because she favored a policy of securing strength for America through negotiations with the Soviet Union.

AND WHAT about the Soviet menace? Every event from the Korean cease-fire to the Indochina armistice, from the Soviet disarmament plan, to the agreement on a Big Four meeting, refutes the hoax of the Soviet menace.

Things reached the point where the N.Y. Times warned its readers that the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Austria, Soviet agreement on our disarmament proposals, and the absence of Soviet aggression is the real peril in the world today!

How crazy can you get? Well, try to beat the Paris cable in the May 23 N.Y. Times which waxes wroth at the Russians because: "Moscow seems to have reversed the principle that has long animated Western leaders—that of negotiating from strength. Moscow is considered in a sense to be negotiated from weakness and making headway."

A peace policy equals "weakness" in their crazy logic.

Moscow's dastardly plot of "negotiating from weakness" includes, Harold Callender explains in the Times, the disarmament program, the Austrian agreement and the desire to reduce its army. That's not fair, he says. And he explains:

"In a sense the conviction of a Soviet menace is necessary for the North Atlantic alliance." How long must our foreign policy be based on hobgoblins?

Movies, TV and ...

by david platt

Sean O'Casey's Letter About Artists Who 'Face Front and Fear Little'

One of the most beautiful letters I have ever seen was written May 19, 1955 by Irish playwright Sean O'Casey in Devon, England to the Bronx American Labor Party—sponsors of tonight's "Lift Every Voice" tribute at Manhattan Center to America's People's Artists—those whose talents serve peace, civil rights and humanism.

O'Casey's letter is the purest kind of song to those who "face front and fear little," who are part of man's great past and singing to-morrows.

It is a letter of tribute and encouragement to the singers of songs and the believers in man who stand their ground in times of stress and strain.

The letter is couched in words that will live. I believe it will take its place in history along with some of the letters the poet Shelley wrote to his friend Leigh Hunt from Italy 150 years ago concerning the witchhunts, loyalty oaths and political terror in the England of Pitt and Castlereagh.

I am happy that the Bronx ALP has given this column permission to be the first to publish O'Casey's letter—which follows:

Dear Friends:

I am too old to render service now, but I send a whisper that joins with fervor in the song you sing, the song that all brave men and women must sing; of belief in man and in all that man can do.

I mingle myself with your tribute to the artists, poets, dancers, painters, architects, actors, actresses, composers and them who play all instruments, who have, and who are, given to the name of man's great, great glory.

Says an Elizabethan,

Man is his own star; and the soul that can
Render an honest and a perfect man,
Commands all light, all influence, all fate;
Nothing to him falls early or too late.

We have had too many great minds to enchant us, to urge us on, a great cloud of witnesses, to go cap in hand, or crook a knee to any McCarthy in Europe, Africa, America, or Australia, or in my own little country of Ireland.

What do these fellows think men and women are? A few mice among men don't make all men mice.

There are tens of thousands of George Nidivers in our world today, and to those in the United States, I send my greeting; those who face front, and fear little; who, though they may fear, still face front; who realize that man has had a great past, and that man will have a greater future.

Yours sincerely

(Signed) SEAN O'CASEY.

O'Casey, with unmatched eloquence, has stated the reasons why the Bronx ALP is devoting an evening to honor such courageous Americans as Karen Morley, Earl Robinson, Will Geer, Sylvia Kahn, Louise DeCormier, Bob DeCormier, the Herman Autrey Jazz Trio, the Jewish Young Folk Singers and others.

The cultural rally tonight starts promptly at 8.

PTA HEARS 'TRUTH IN SCHOOLS' IS BASIS FOR DURABLE PEACE

CHICAGO, May 24.—Mrs. Newton P. Leonard, president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, said today that "the facts, whether they are about Communism or sex, must not be concealed or distorted" in teaching children.

Mrs. Leonard also told delegates attending the PTA convention here that parents can help build peace by proper teaching of their children.

It is necessary to preserve the "fragile truth," she warned, in order to build a strong, durable peace. The nation's schools must develop "thoughtfully free and honestly informed" citizens, she added.

Above all, she said, "we must not indoctrinate the young with our own thinking. Our thinking may be obsolete for the world in which they will live."



SEAN O'CASEY

Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Drama

TV

Baseball: Yankees - Washington (11) 1:55
News, sports (2) 6 p.m.
Sports, news (7) 6:45
Barry Gray (13) 7
Eddie Fisher (4) 7:30
Disneyland (7) 7:30
Eisenhower's Press Conference (5) 8:30. Repeated on (11) 10:30
Play: Kraft TV Theatre (4) 9
Boxing (2) 10. Holly Mims vs. Charley Green
This Is Your Life (4) 10
Featurama—news, sports, etc. (5) 11:10
Steve Allen (4) 11:15 to 1

RADIO

News, WCBS, WOR, WRCA, 6 p.m.
Baseball: Giants-Phila WMCA 6
John Vandercook, news WABC 7
Edward Murrow, news WCBS 7:45
Baseball: Dodgers-Pitts WMGM 8:10
Douglas Edwards, news WCBS 8:25
British Elections WABC 9
Croucho Marx WRCA 9
Eisenhower's News Conference WABC 9:30

MOVIES

Hiroshima (Japan) Baronet
Marty, Sutton
One Summer of Happiness, (Swedish) World
Gate of Hell (Japanese); 50th St. Guild.
Interrupted Melody, Music Hall
In the Soviet Union (documentary) & Chekhov film. Stanley
Jenny Lamour & Dedee (French) Apollo 42d
Ten Days That Shook World (Eisenstein) & End of St. Petersburg (Pudovkin), Thalia
Bread Love & Dreams, 72nd St. Translux
Wuthering Heights (revival) Plaza
Chaplin Keystone comedies, Fifth Ave.

DRAMA

Phoenix '55, Phoenix Theatre
Plain and Fancy, Winter Garden
Bus Stop, Music Box Theatre
Comedy in Music—Victor Borge, Golden

Television

A Realistic Play About Workingclass Wedding

By BEN LEVINE

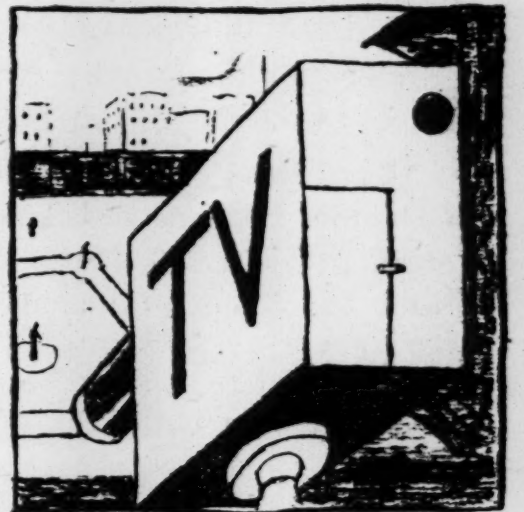
Television has found its playwright, and his name is Paddy Chayefsky. Chayefsky's play, "The Catered Affair," last Sunday night on Channel 4 at 9, was a story about a wedding in a workingman's family, and it was so realistic and powerful that it brought dissension into my own household.

It came about in this way. That very Sunday evening when I came home, I found my wife, my daughter and my handsome prospective son-in-law busy putting wedding announcements into envelopes. I sat subdued in the living room, inwardly groaning. Came 9 p.m. and I turned on "The Catered Affair."

All operations stopped while we watched the story of an Irish hackie whose daughter was also about to get married.

The mother (Thelma Ritter), the Irish Hackie (Pat Henning) and their daughter (Kathleen Maguire) agree on a "simple affair." Social pressures get in their deadly work. There is a Breughel-like scene of women's talk in a supermarket, and a sharp social satire at a dinner given for the in-laws, and the wedding plans zoom into a nightmare of bankruptcy.

My family listened with bated breath. The scene with the hotel ballroom manager, when the Irish hackie pleads for mercy, telling the man he's no Rockefeller, that he has only \$4,400 saved up, that his ambition is to buy a medallion (a license which has risen to \$12,000 for the right to run your own cab) this scene was just too painful for us. It was exactly our situation, except that where they talked in thousands, we were talking in hundreds, and my savings amounted to about \$4,300 less than the hackie's. The arithmetic about the banquet, the flowers, the other bloodletting incidentals was accurate.



The TV show ended with the abandonment of all grand-wedding plans. I murmured it was a happy ending. At this my wife exploded, and I retreated.

But coming back to the play, I have only one criticism of this fine contribution to TV drama. The last part of it suffers from the bad TV habit of psychologizing. It turns out that the mother's guilt feelings are driving her to these big wedding plans. The father, too, has guilt feelings for his apparent penny-pinching. The play drives off at the very end to a moaning mood, and in the last scene the father is sleeping off a hangover, the mother is repentant, and we are led to believe the solution of the problem is the purely individual decision of the mother to be kind to her husband.

There is something of Ibsen or Strindberg in this subsidiary neurotic theme. The difference is that the 19th century playwrights used such themes for social criticism. It may not be Mr. Chayefsky's fault that, writing his play for TV at the present time, he had to limit himself to this psychological individual criticism.

But for the frank truth of the economic situation of the hackie and of the misery-breeding social relations in the community and among relatives, "The Catered Affair" is a TV milestone.

'Family of Man' Exhibit Tours Country in June

Edward Steichen believes in the oneness and goodness of human beings. Pursuing that belief, he is sending to Europe and Asia this year a message in a universal language.

The language is photography. Steichen, a world-famed master of that medium, has assembled from more than two million pictures made in 68 countries by professional and amateur photographers, 503 prints which he says "serve to explain man to man."

The exhibit, named "The Family of Man," has been a huge success at the Museum of Modern Art in New York, drawing nearly 300,000 viewers. It will begin touring American cities next month. The State Department, Steichen said, plans to send two duplicates of it next fall to Europe and Asia.

Steichen, a robust man of 76 with silvery hair, twinkling blue eyes, and a freckled face, was in-

terviewed on his return from France, where he helped represent America at the first international conference on "the role of the image in modern civilization."

Steichen said he insisted at the conference, and won his point, that television be included as a discussion topic along with still and moving film pictures in considering the impact of the image on the world we live in.

"One point of discussion was the image as a symbol," he said, "What's that? Well, you remember the famous picture of the Frenchmen in tears at the start of the German occupation? It became a

symbol of the Resistance movement. Remember the crying baby in the railway station when Shanghai was bombed? And the flag-raising on Iwo Jima? Both became symbols."

Steichen's "family of Man" exhibition leaves its viewers rather shaken because "it's like looking into a mirror." It shows just plain people loving, living, being born, dying, suffering, being joyful.

Steichen has put most of the exhibit pictures (on display they're of big, mural size) into a paperback \$1 book which went on sale on newsstands and counters nationally this week.

Cite Rise in State's Mental Patients

ALBANY, N. Y., May 22. — Resident patients in the institutions of the Department of Mental Hygiene increased 3,077 in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1955, acting Commissioner Arthur W. Pense announced today. This brings the total to a new high of 116,513.

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of Americas.

MOVIE

Violence Runs Riot In New Mayfair Film

By CARROLL PEERY

"Violent Saturday" 20th Century Fox film at the Mayfair has been the center of much of the recent criticism of violence in Hollywood movies—and deservedly so.

A thread of blood, brutality and cynicism runs through this story of a Saturday noon bank robbery in a small western mining town.

As the story is developed by the plans of the very systematic hold-up men it delves into the complicated lives of each of the main characters.

Victor Mature plays the role of Shelley Martin, the hero, who is superintendent of the mine and has apparently everything except the respect of his young son.

Tommy Noonan is Mr. Reeves, the vice president of the bank who suffers from a consuming desire to have relations with Linda (Virgilia Leith) the nurse at the mine. Linda, however, has her eye on Boyd Fairchild (Richard Egan) son of the mine owner. Boyd is distraught over the escapades of his promiscuous wife, Emily (Margaret Hayes). Elsie, played by Sylvia Sydney, is a librarian turned purse thief. The rest of the main cast is made up of an Amish farm family (the Amish Religion teaches pacifism and freedom from machinery).

The story begins with the invasion of the small town by the meticulous bank robbers. In the course of "casing" the bank, one of the robbers drops a nose inhaler to the sidewalk. A helpful boy starts to pick it up for him but the mobster mercilessly grinds the lad's fingers under the sole of his shoe. The motivation for this bit of brutality is explained later when the robber remarks "kids make me nervous."

From this point on the viewer is presented with scenes of violence and human degradation that are not typical of people but are typical of so many Hollywood productions. Each scene seems to be devoted to the cynical proposition that the worst in people is dominant and reality will not allow it to be otherwise.

The viewer is carried through

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the peeping tom antics of the sexually maladjusted bank official, the coy methods of Linda in relation to the mine owner's alcoholic son, and an affair between the mine owner's son's wife and a handsome bachelor.

With each character, it turns out, it has simply been a losing battle for dignity and self control. "You're an alcoholic," cries Emily, "and I'm a tramp."

As if these and other parts of the story would not suffice to express the anti-humanist philosophy of the movie, they save the best for last.

The robbers have chosen the Amish family's farm home as the jumping off spot for their getaway because it has neither telephone nor machinery. The ensuing events turn the devout pacifist farmer into a fired up pitch fork wielder who, with a calculated thrust, drives the prongs into the back of one of the robbers.

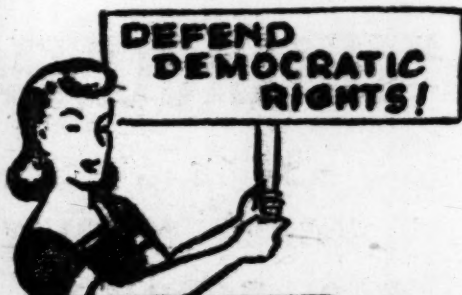
Even Victor Mature's climatic heroism in the same scene does not have the object of saving life. In fact he risks the life of the entire farm family for the sole purpose of blasting the life out of the three robbers.

It would seem, indeed, that heroism and violence are synonymous.

But we are to feel that all ended well because the mine superintendent finally became a hero in the eyes of his son and his son's pals.

About the most generous thing to be said for "Violent Saturday" is that it evokes more criticism than the reviewer can express in one article.

We imagine that the movie was named for its content but it could have been named as well for what it does to one's digestive system.



SPORT TOPICS

sid gordon back home...



SID

... well, almost "home" anyhow. The native Brooklynite is returning in the twilight of his baseball career to the New York Giants. Now almost 37, the solid, socking, slow footed Sid was grabbed happily by Leo Durocher from the Pirates for an estimated \$20,000, or double the waiver price. He is seen as a pinch hitter who can offer the long ball threat and adds maneuverability to the late inning switching so dear to Leo's heart by his ability to play either third base or left field.

Sid brings a lifetime batting average of .286, with 195 home runs. He comes back to the Polo Grounds after three years with the Braves, Boston and Milwaukee variety, and one with Pittsburgh. He was traded to Boston before the 1950 season in the big, controversial deal which brought Al Dark and Ed Stanky to New York in return for Gordon, Willard Marshall, Buddy Kerr and Sam Webb. Dark, who outlasted everyone in the deal in big league stardom, makes it clear that the Giants did all right for themselves in that one.

Gordon is a crashing right-handed pull hitter who hit 83 home runs for the Giants, mostly in the four years with them after getting out of the Coast past 3 years: in 1952 with Boston he hit .289 in 144 games with 25 homers and 75 runs batted in. In '53, at Milwaukee, he hit .274 in 140 games with 19 homers and 75 rbis. That fall he was traded in the deal for Pittsburgh's Danny O'Connell. With the Pirates last year Sid hit .306 in 131 games (many of which were as pinch hitter), missing a lot of regular action due to an injury, with 12 home runs and 49 rbis.

Sid has always hit effectively at Ebbets Field against the Dodgers of his native boro. His coolness and pulling power are held in high respect by Brooklyn pitchers, who can think of several other players they'd just as soon see facing them in a bad spot.—L.R.

ted can still do it

If coming events cast their shadows before them, here is a warning to American League pitchers.

Look out — Ted Williams has found the range.

It was only an exhibition game, but the Boston blaster came back into action Monday night for the first time since he went into temporary retirement at the end of the 1954 season and hit a home run into the right field grandstand in his second time at bat.

The Red Sox won the charity contest from the World Champion New York Giants, 4-3, and Williams retired after three innings of play. Bonus rookie Paul Siel was the victim.

on the SCOREBOARD

by lester rodney

The Letters Have It . . .

FROM CHICAGO comes a letter which underscores the fact that you can't afford any mistakes with baseball fans, and that the only thing which will stir many fans to write to a sports writer is the discovery of error. (I don't blame them, I probably would be the same way as a reader, just THINKING of writing letters of agreement, and actually getting down to write only when something is wrong. It figures.)

Anyhow, the other day we asked and answered a question in a quickie quiz which was a little too quickie. What three National Leaguers were playing when Dizzy Dean stopped pitching in 1943, was the question, and the answer was Peewee Reese, Clyde McCullough and Walker Cooper. Only trouble was I should have said 1941 and not 1943, for Diz hung 'em up in '41 (except for a one day stunt appearance with the Browns in '47).

So—comes the letter, which is misled by our 1943 Dean reference, but does correct the column as written about who was active in '43.

"Dear Rodney—You've been reading the wrong books. The following current National Leaguers were all players in 1943. In addition to Reese, Cooper and McCullough there were Stan Musial, Harry Lowrey, Sid Gordon, Andy Pafko, Murry Dickson, Howie Pollet and Gil Hodges for one game. (Ed. Note—Yep, Gil as a 19 year old broke into one game in 1943, batting average .000, and then went into the Army, returning to the Dodgers in 1947 after a year at Newport News).

"To compound the sin you should remember that some years later the Browns put Diz on their active list for the last game of the season against the White Sox and he pitched 5 or 6 good innings. Outside of that you're perfectly correct!

Best wishes—Cub Fan.

"P. S.—This is my first letter to you in the 16 or 17 years I've been enjoying your fine column."

Fine occasion for a first letter!

FROM A BROOKLYNITE—"Dear Lester—Your columns on the sending back to the minors of Walt Moryn by Brooklyn and Dave Hoskins by Cleveland were very unusual and revealing. Now you have me curious about how they are doing. Can you find out? Isn't Hoskins the same one who broke jimcrow in the Texas League?"

ANSWER—As of the latest figures available Moryn was hitting .339 with the Dodgers' St. Paul farm in the American Association. I don't know about his morale. Hoskins, who is the same Negro pitcher who was such a courageous first in the Texas League, and is a part time auto worker in Flint, has won 4 quick victories for Cleveland's tailend Indianapolis farm in the same A.A., in one of them hurling a one hitter against league leading Minneapolis to stop the Millers' 6 game win streak.

FROM DAYTON, Ohio, a letter we unaccountably lost on our desk for months and just rediscovered. Sorry.

"Dear Lester—If this isn't appropriate now, file it for spring training time—but, for such dubs as me who are not steeped in baseball but like the spirit, the game and the people, could you do a series on what makes a good player in each position, the relation to the team as a whole offensively and defensively.

"Would also be interested in something of that sort on the nature of strategy in football. Saw my first football game this year since 1934—what appealed to me was the healthy interest of the audience—it was a college freshman game, and I sat on the visitors' side, which was mostly occupied by local parents and school kids.

"Watching a freshman team shows up the genuine interest in potential ability, ability to learn and develop, that demonstrates to me people don't want to see only experts, pros, but to see players play, working out their strategy and teamwork as in living. "ANNE H."

WELL, ANNE H. you could write a 1,000 page book on what makes a good player in every position, the relation to the team offensively and defensively. No matter how interesting, it wouldn't be quite fair to the majority of readers of the sport column to run such a series of articles, since they want comment on what is happening right now with the Dodgers, Giants, Yanks, etc. (They tear me apart for little "Journalism Dep't" stuff.) However, since we have a little side space available on page 7 now in addition to the column, perhaps we can work up a little series along the line you request. Will think about it. Meanwhile I could recommend a pretty good book along those lines if you're interested enough.

I like your comments on the college freshman game. Write again.

AND SINCE THAT is all the letters on hand, to keep this an all letter column I'll write one myself:

"Dear Walter O'Malley—Read with interest your weeping about this year's attendance and your solution—socking TV owners a half buck to see a ballgame.

"Walter old boy, isn't it true that Dodger home attendance is exactly 25,000 better than last year this time for the same number of home dates, in spite of the terrible early weather and the increasing number of night games put on by greedy magnates like you in April and early May when no sensible citizen would be caught sitting outdoors for three hours unless he was just wild about pneumonia."

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